

deserved—she is indefatigable in getting up rag fairs—she never omits presiding in all the dignity of full-blown beauty at one of the best filled tables in all the charitable bazaars—her name brands every lot of subscribers in the building churches, or the fitting out of missions—she has educated several young clergymen at her own expense—has adapted and portraited two young girls, who, under her influence, went out as missionaries to die in a foreign land—and in short, she is a model of excellence and liberality. Do you doubt that Mrs. Blazon is a most worthy and respectable member of society? Let us inquire of her servants—of the humble dependents upon her bounty—of the poor, whom she consecutively relieves by furnishing them with employment. Let us inquire of them if she be truly the kindly and generous benefactress, whose step glides around the couch of sickness, whose smile sheds sunshine over the equalized poverty, whose hand is as ready to do as her heart is prompt to impel to deeds of goodness. Let us see whether her wealth does not afford her the power, as she has the will, to grind the face of the poor—to wring from the hand of penury, the means of purchasing cheaply her reputation for charity. Let us ask her to point out the wretched shade of her husband's children—the offspring of that woman who saved her early years from beggary. Let us look into the suffering hearts of those who should now be enjoying a portion of that wealth which their father's widow lavishes in charity. Let us read in their blighted faces the misery, the privation, nay, the vice which poverty has brought upon them, and then we may determine the claims of the excellent Mrs. Blazon to that respectability which the world so willingly accords.

What would Colonel Hearty say to any one who should doubt his right to a domain in the region of respectability? Is there a man in the country who dresses better—who drives finer horses—who drinks better wine—who gives more luxurious entertainments—who throws open his house more freely to the claims of hospitality? Why, the Colonel is the very model of a fine, frank, free-hearted, cordial, whole souled fellow, whose brilliant qualities are so dazzling that we cannot see those dull and homely virtues which other men prize. We like him too much to analyze his character, he tells a story so graphically, sings a song with such infinite grace, pays a compliment so delicately, and is withal so courteous, so kindly, so affectionate in his manners, that we should be most unreasonable not to expect gold beneath a soil so full of flowers. The Colonel is a most devoted father, and has succeeded by dint of adroitness and finesse in marrying his pretty daughters to advantage, while his sons have all been provided for in the army and navy, by the aid of his talents for good-fellowship. Is not the Colonel a most respectable as well as amiable member of society? We need not remember that his wife died years since, broken hearted from his neglect and ill-treatment—that his aged mother was left to wear out her life amid the cold charity of strangers—that his eldest son, perished in a hospital in a foreign land, while the father was staking at the gaming table the money which was required to bring the boy to his home. We need not recall the three several bankruptcies of the much pitied Colonel, we need not specify the trust monies of the widow and orphan which were swallowed up in these failures, and which have never since been restored to their beggarly owners; we need not listen to the daily duns which haunt the door of the man who has lived for years on the interest of his debts. The Colonel is a fine fellow, and while he lives in a three-story house, drinks champagne, and gives dinners, he is certainly a respectable man.

Reader, do you judge as the world judges? Do you value the tinsel of outward seeming, beyond the fine gold of real worth? Remember that every time you offer the hand of fellowship to a man whom you despise—every time you make one amid the crowds which throng the drawing-room of a woman whom your purer soul condemns, you are aiding them in the establishment of their claims to respect, and silencing within your bosom that truthful monitor, which is a sort of instinct of the soul—guarding us from evil contact, and attracting us ever to the beautiful and the good.

**HARD MONEY TIMES.**—At a constable's sale a week or two ago, in Pike county, Missouri, (says the Hannibal Journal,) the following named articles were sold at the prices here annexed.

3 good horses, each	\$1 50
1 large ox	12 1/2
5 cows, 2 steers, 1 calf, the lot	3 25
20 sheep, each	13 1/2
24 hogs, lot	75
Dining table,	50
1 eight day clock	2 50
1 lot of tobacco, 7 or 8 wts, lot	5 00
3 stacks of hay, each	25
1 stack of fodder	25

"Truly," adds that paper, "we are beginning to feel the benefits which flowed from the destruction of the old United States bank—the consequent influx of worthless paper, and the ultimate return to purely specie currency. The rich may well rejoice at a policy that more than trebles their wealth—but as for the poor, God help them!"

**Profitable Cow.**—One of the cows at the State Lunatic Hospital, has given this year, one thousand and thirteen gallons of milk. The account has been kept by the farmer of the establishment, Capt. Chaffin. One other cow is estimated to have done as well, and the 2d has fallen but a little short of the other two. The cows are of common breeds, purchased of farmers of this town, the milk of one cow at four cents a quart, would be worth \$162.08.—The keeping cost about \$75.—*Worcester Spy.*

**A Good Thing.**—Every fly, and every pebble, and every flower, are tutors in the great school of nature, to instruct the mind and improve the heart.

**EDITORS.**—The path of an editor is not very thickly planted with roses. In the silence of night, when men forget that they live, or bathe their spirits in the rosy bliss of dreams—when care has forgotten to tug at the heart, and ambition to fire the brain—he sleeps not—he dreams not. By the dim lamp, he wanders through the fields of thought, or by the shore of the sea of knowledge, gathering pabulum wherewith to build his feeble fabric. Often is he misunderstood—tainted—mocked—disappointed. Often does icy neglect freeze his glowing thoughts and nip his young hopes.—The careless sneer—the crushing insinuation—the covert slander—the open denunciation—all want to feast upon him.

There is a girl so sweet, in Passaic, that no vinegar dealer will permit her to come into his shop, lest she should furnish the vinegar sweet.

## THE HERALD.

TUESDAY EVENING—MARCH 14.

For the Herald.

**Messrs. Editors.**—We announced in your paper of the 8th inst. that the survey and drawings of the route for the rail road from this place to the height of land in Mount Halloway, were completed. At that time we had not seen Mr. Powers, our engineer, and were ignorant of the result of the survey. I now take pleasure in being able to announce to you, and through your columns to the public the important fact, that the pass through the Green Mountains at Mount Halloway is perfectly practicable for a steam engine with a loaded train of cars to wind their way rapidly through this heretofore doubtful place.

In connection with this subject, I would here state that the Committee have received a very flattering letter from that indefatigable friend, advocate and mover of the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, Alva Crocker, Esq. a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Fitchburg in which he shows a decided preference to our contemplated route and expresses a desire to attend our proposed meeting.

He says:—"From the skill now brought to bear upon the construction of rail-roads, the cheapness of labor at the present time, and the fact that the road can probably be completed to the Connecticut for about two millions of dollars, the single track, gives to Vermont a road which will afford the cheapest tariff she can have, and one that is indispensable to her growth and prosperity and to develop fully her vast resources. There is also good reason to suppose that should the subject be fully digested and the immense income which would accrue to this road, fully shows that an abundance of capital, domestic or foreign, may be obtained to construct so noble and desirable an object."

JOHN CAIN.

In behalf of the Committee.

**The Rumored Death of Henry Clay.** like rumors generally, is entirely false. He was reported, apparently on good authority, to have been lost with the steamboat Creole, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 19th or 20th. By reference to another column it will be seen that he arrived at Vicksburg on the 20th, where he was received, as he ever is, in all places, with enthusiasm and honor.

**Brighton Market.**—Last week's prices were not generally sustained. Better cattle were in market, some of which brought the highest prices. One hundred beef cattle and four hundred sheep remained unsold. Of swine, no lots were sold. Only a small number for retail.

**Wool.**—No important movements to notice.

**The Bankrupt Law.**—We find the following just remarks in the Caledonian:

The number of applicants in Vermont is nearly 1700 and about two thirds have been discharged.—Those who have been discharged are released from all legal obligations to pay the debts due by them at the time they applied for the benefit of the law, but the moral obligation remains unchanged. For an honest man, nothing further than moral obligation is necessary to induce him to pay his debts—and no one but a rogue will, if he can secure the means, refuse to pay all the debts he owes—even though the bankrupt law may screen him. He will use the liberty he has acquired to obtain the means to meet his suspended debts. And public opinion will require of every discharged bankrupt that he fulfill his moral obligation; and no man will deserve a character for common honesty unless he make all possible efforts to discharge them. Mercy has been shown him—and now let him show his sense of justice by paying an equal per cent to all his creditors so fast as he can command the means. This is expected of every honest man. To the credit of some who went into bankruptcy early, it can be said, they have already commenced paying off their old debts from which they have legally been discharged; and they will, for so doing, establish for themselves characters for honesty more valuable to them than money and more honorable to their children. We know of such men in Vermont. Such should be encouraged and their conduct markedly approved.

It was one of the first comments made upon the prospective operation of the bankrupt law, that its beneficiaries would be rightfully condemned by public sentiment as basely dishonest should they creep behind their legal discharge for shelter from obligation to pay those little *lenny* debts which every man to a greater or less extent owes, and which every man can pay if he tries. An order from the District Court that a man no longer held responsible to fulfill an agreement, can no more release him from his moral obligation to do it than it can nullify God's whole code of laws. It may nevertheless be expedient, to provide some measure to protect the unfortunate debtor, who is doing all he can to pay his debts, from the merciless oppression of an inexorable creditor, that he may have a chance to do something towards paying. The law instituted the means for paying, and the law can suspend those means, and that is all it can do. It did not confer moral obligation, and therefore cannot take it away. When it has removed that which it imposed its power ceases, and the debtor is then left to settle the matter with God and his own conscience, if he has got any. But the hope is, that most of the discharged applicants will have enough of this very useful commodity to help them to a determination to make reasonable efforts to pay their honorary debts; especially as nine tenths of them expressly declared, when they made the application, that they never should have done so but to protect themselves from continual costs in legal collection.

Mr. Wise has written a letter of bitter complaints about his three times rejected nomination as minister to England. Hope he'll burst.

**HENRY CLAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune met in Philadelphia on Friday evening a number of delegates just returned from the Clay Whig State Convention of the friends of Henry Clay at Harrisburgh. All concurred in stating that the representation of the interior counties was not only much fuller than had been expected by the most sanguine, but the evidences of unanimity and enthusiasm in behalf of Mr. Clay were greater than they had even dared to hope. The spirit is the same as that which electrified the State in favor of the lamented Harrison in 1836 and 1840, but the unanimity in favor of Mr. Clay is greater than that excited in behalf of Gen. H. at any time prior to the summer of 1840. The handful of Anti-Loce Focos in the State who still hold out in opposition to Mr. Clay are the same who vehemently opposed Gen. Harrison in 1835-6, and deprived him of the vote of the State, but they are not a tenth so formidable now as they then were.

Pennsylvania is immovably Whig in all her interests and her principles of Political Economy, she dislikes Van Buren, and will not be driven

into supporting him again, if Buchanan can be forced upon the party. State pride would probably induce her to support him, but against any other Free Trade man, she will cast her vote for the next President for Henry Clay. Such, says the Tribune, is our ardent conviction. The first blow at the tariff next winter will destroy the chance even of Buchanan.

**MR. CLAY AT VICKSBURG.**

On his arrival at Vicksburg on the 20th ult. a vast concourse of citizens assembled to welcome him, and Hon. S. S. Prentiss addressed him in the following eloquent strain:

MR. CLAY.—On behalf of the public authorities and citizens of Vicksburg, I bid you a hearty welcome to our city. We are much gratified that on your return home, you have afforded us an opportunity of exchanging salutations and offering to you those assurances of respect and regard which we were able, only in part, to tender, on the occasion of your momentary visit. No portion of your fellow citizens have a higher admiration for your character, or a truer appreciation of your public services, than those in whose name I now address you. We behold in your reputation one of the richest jewels of the nation, which needs no setting of office to exhibit its rare brilliancy and value.—Your philanthropy has embraced in its benevolent grasp, the cause of human happiness throughout the world; your eloquent breath fanned the flame of liberty as it burst forth, simultaneously, in two continents.

Along the classic shores of Greece, the votary of Freedom.

"Still mingles with his grateful lay,  
Bozzaris with the name of Clay,"

and among the mighty volcanoes of the new world even in the tops of the Andes, your fame has built for itself a nest by the side of the eagle's.

But your philanthropy has not destroyed your patriotism. You have never forgotten, in your regard for other lands, that you had a country of your own. It is your true and patriotic devotion to that country which more than ought else challenges our esteem and admiration. Beyond any other statesman you have discarded local prejudice and sectional feelings. Your heart is entirely and thoroughly American, and your aim has ever been the advancement of the interests and glory of the whole Republic.

It would, perhaps, be out of place on this occasion to go into a recital of the eminent public services you have rendered in the councils of the nation during your long and splendid career. But I cannot refrain from saying that I consider one of the greatest benefits you have conferred upon the country to be the example you have furnished of what may be achieved under our own institutions by the exercise of a patriotic and honorable ambition.

Young men, is they read your history and trace you from the poor boy leaving his Virginia home to seek fame and fortune in the forests of the West to the mighty statesman, upon whose words "listening Senators hinged entranced," will feel their breasts swell with strange and new emotions, and a noble emulation will urge them thenceforward to imitate the example of Henry Clay.

The highest reward of the patriot is the esteem and regard of his countrymen; the reward you are now enjoying, nation cannot command it; wealth cannot purchase it. The spontaneous tribute which has just been rendered to your character by men of all parties, fills the measure of public honor. Even that high seat which millions eagerly desire you to occupy, would not add one cubit to the stature of your frame.

Think not this is adulation. It is no less the interest than the duty of every country, to acknowledge public worth, and we are proud in presenting Henry Clay to our brothers and sons as an example for their imitation, and to the world as a noble specimen of an American statesman.

A large portion of those who surround you trust your public services are not yet completed; and that, as the first man in their regard you may soon occupy the first place in their gift. They still exclaim with hope and confidence—

"Aye, stand erect, the cloud is broken,  
Above thee bends the rainbow token,  
The shadow of thine onward way  
Is brightening into perfect day,  
And thou art still as thou hast been,  
The hope and trust of patriot men."

Permit me now, sir, to conclude my pleasant duty, and in the name of that portion of your fellow citizens who have deputed me to bid you again a cordial welcome, and I now express the sentiment of this entire assemblage in adding our united wish, that your days may be long in the land, and that a serene and happy old age may crown your useful and honorable life.

To this address Mr. Clay responded in a brief and feeling manner, after which he was conducted to his lodgings, at the residence of Mr. Prentiss. During the day hundreds of citizens paid their respects to him, and at night he attended a ball at the Glidwell House, where the beauty and chivalry of the city assembled to do him honor.

## CONGRESS.

Thursday, March 2.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune relates the particulars of another row, among the "bullies and brawlers," in Congress, almost the last hour of its session, to starve off certain motions, on party grounds.

Both houses have been hard at work disposing of business with great industry until this afternoon, when four or five bills were sent from the Senate accompanied by a resolution to suspend the rule so as to permit them to be acted on. It happened that among them were two bills to which the "Democrats" are bitterly opposed, one for the balance of a claim of the State of Massachusetts, and one for the re-charter of the Banks of this district; and in order to prevent any action by the house upon these bills these desperate Loco-Focos commenced a scene of confusion and noise and turbulent annoyance that would have disgraced a pow-wow of drunken Mohawks. They managed by repeated motions to adjourn, calls of ayes and nays, and calls of the house not only to prevent any action on these bills, but to put an entire stop to the transaction of all business. I presume they will play the same wicked and disgraceful game until these bills are withdrawn, or until the fourth of March arrives. This is a fair specimen of Loco-Focoism, as it ever has and ever will show itself, when occasion requires. The large number of private claims and others, whose business has been thrust aside at this late period of the session, may thank these "Democrats" for it.

The report of this (next to the last day of the session) may be embraced in a short compass.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Wright presented the joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New York for the release of Amos Kendall, which were laid on the table.

The General apportionment bill was reported back from the Committee on Finance by Mr. Evans, with amendments.

Mr. Cuthbert presented the celebrated resolutions of the Legislature of Ga. "instructing" Mr. Berran to resign, &c., which, with the accompanying report, and the counter resolutions of the Legislature, were read.

Mr. Berran, in his peculiarly appropriate style, vindicated himself, exposed the unblushing political hardihood of the portion of the members of the Legislature which had passed these resolutions—signal intimations of disapproval of which had already been given by the people of that State; expressed his contempt for those who had thus attempted, in an unprecedented manner, to dictate to him, &c.

The Senate refused to print the resolution: Yeas 21, Nays 24.

The House bill to carry into execution the Treaty of Washington was opposed at some length by Messrs. Allen and Benton, and briefly advocated by Messrs. Archer, Calhoun, Evans and Rives.

The Senate, after a recess, resumed and continued its session to a very late hour.

The bill making provision for carrying into effect the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain, was passed.

**Abolition of Slavery.**

In the House, Mr. Slade asked leave to present the resolutions of the State of Vermont, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade; but the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. White of La. rose to a personal explanation, and stated that his constituents had been grossly misrepresented on this floor, (in the debate on Gen. Jackson's fine,) having been charged with being spies and traitors, and thus rendering necessary Jackson's declaration of martial law.—He wished an opportunity to refute that accusation, and wished the bill on this subject to be taken up for a short time to give him an opportunity thereof—but his wishes and the subject were drowned in the mass of business which ensued during the day.

Various Senate bills were taken up from the Speaker's table and passed without debate, among which are the following: to regulate the currency of gold and silver coin in the United States, and to prevent the entry of merchandise recovered from shipwreck free of duty.

A resolution of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll was adopted, requesting the President of the United States, if in his opinion expedient, to present to the British Government a set of our current standard of weights and measures, to replace those recently destroyed by fire in London.

Reports of committees were received in great numbers, some of which follow.

By Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, a motion to take up for a vote, the resolutions heretofore reported by him from that Committee relative to the impressment of colored seamen.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the subject on the table; carried—Yeas 86, Nays 59.

By Wm. C. Johnson, from the Select Committee on the subject, a report in favor of the issue and distribution among the States of \$200,000,000 Government stock.

By Mr. Adams, from the same Committee, of substitute resolutions declaring repudiation a violation of that provision of the Constitution preventing the States from passing any laws impairing the obligations of contracts; that in case any State by repudiation should involve herself in war with a foreign power would cease to be a State of the Union, or any portion of them, for aid in her defence, &c.

After a long series of points of order, &c., Mr. Johnson's Report was ordered printed; and the printing of Mr. Adams's refused; Yeas 72, Nays 108. The subject was then, on motion of Mr. Briggs—on account of the lateness of the period of the session—laid on the table.

A motion of Mr. Slade, to suspend the rules to enable him to lay on the table certain resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont on the subject of the Navy, failed, without a division.

The Senate bill for the reduction of postage coming up, Mr. Briggs moved a substitute for it, fixing two rates of postage only, viz. 5 cents, 50 miles and under, 10 cents, over 50 miles—the unit being 1-4 oz. weight, abolishing entirely the franking privilege, excepting for the business of the General Post-Office and the Treasury Department, providing for the pay of the postage of members of Congress, when in session, out of the contingent funds of the respective Houses, &c.

Mr. B. supported his amendment briefly. He estimated and showed from the estimate of the Postmaster General that while it was a measure of great relief to the citizens, by the increase of letters sent under it, it would yield as much or more for the first year than the present plan, that it would support the Department that it allowed to remain in operation two years the beneficial effects of the principle would so clearly be seen, that a reduction would be made on all letters to 5 cents, and that that would give a sufficient revenue, &c. &c.

Mr. Hopkins opposed the bill, and moved to lay it on the table; refused;—Yeas 62, Nays 91.

The first division of the amendment, relating to Postage, was adopted; Yeas 88, Nays 64. The second division, to abolish the Franking Privilege, was rejected; Yeas 73, Nays 83.

The bill as amended was then passed.

After an hour or two had been consumed in points of order, calls of the House and the Yeas and Nays, &c., the House adjourned about seven o'clock.

The two Houses as yet decline to agree on the amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill relative to Floating Dry Docks, and a Committee of Conference is appointed.

March, 4th.

Last day of the 27th Congress—rejection of Cushing and Wise—nomination and confirmation of John C. Spencer as Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. Everett as Minister to China.

This has been an eventful and exciting day, or rather yesterday was so, for it is now Saturday morning.

Yesterday, the Senate spent nearly all day in Executive session; they met at 12 at noon, and are now half past 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, still in Executive session. They passed the bill to send a minister to China, restricting the salary to \$50,000 a year, and compelling the President to name him at the present session. They were there all day in Executive session on minor appointments; and after tea, or rather after brandy and water, took up the nominations of Wise as Minister to France. This they rejected 24 to 19, as Minister to France. The President sent their names in three several times, and three times they were rejected. This has created great excitement here.

The President then sent in John C. Spencer as

Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Everett as Minister to China. After considerable debate, they were both confirmed.

It is rumored that Mr. Wickliffe is to go to the War Office, and Porter to be Postmaster General, and that their nominations are now before the Senate. The truth of this I can't learn, as must now close my letter.

At last after a good deal of confusion, the House went into Committee of the Whole.

As soon as Mr. Stearns took his seat there were thirty voices all calling out—

"Speaker, Chairman, Speaker, Mr. Chairman, Speaker!"

Chair—Order!

Williams—Mr. Chairman, I want to get a bill to divide the country into two great military districts—

Ingersoll—Don't speak, then—

Williams—I have not spoke much this session.

Another—Don't you speak now, for God's sake.

Williams—I don't intend to. Roars of laughter.

Another—If you don't stop talking we'll run against your bill.

Williams—I've done. Laughter.

His Bill was then taken up, and the yeas and noes were called, and the bill was passed in the House.

The Speaker then left the chair, and Mr. Briggs took it.

A resolution was then offered, for a vote of thanks to the Speaker.

Mr. Charles Brown said he would never vote for it, for the Speaker had acted impartially, though he did come from Kentucky.

Mr. Andrews of Ky. called out something I could not hear.

Mr. Pickens said he hoped they would all part in peace. To err was human—to forgive was divine.

Mr. Weller took the same ground as Mr. Pickens.

Mr. Cooper, of Pa. said that his colleague, (Brown) attacked the Speaker from motive of malice.

Cries of order, order—go on, and here the confusion was terrible—at last the Chair called Cooper to order for his personalities.

Mr. Cushing hoped that as gentlemen, they would part in peace and kindness; they were in part, many never to re-enter these Halls. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Wise begged to be excused from voting. To him the Speaker had always been kind and courteous, and the feeling had been reciprocal.

The House refused to excuse him. The yeas and noes were ordered on the passage of the resolution.

Cries of read it, read.

Clerk—Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given to the Hon John White, for his able, impartial, and dignified discharge of his duties as speaker of the House.

The yeas and noes were called. During the time of calling them, the hubbub, buzz and excitement was tremendous.

Chairman, Ayes 141, Noes 17.

Cries of good, good. Great excitement and uproar.

A member, I move we adjourn.

Several voices, No, no, no, no; Yes, go on, don't sit down.

A message from the President of the United States—was then amended.

This was a message stating that he had signed the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Bill.

The same scene commenced again. Every body seemed talking at once, several questions were put and nobody could understand a word. News came in from the Senate that body had rejected the nomination of Wise 24 to 12, and also that of Cushing 27 to 19.

A resolution was passed that the President be informed that the two Houses are ready to adjourn.

It is now half past twelve o'clock, and the House being tired out, became calmed down and sat still doing nothing. The ladies left now at most in a body; although some remained till one o'clock.

At last Pickens and Wise were appointed a Committee to go and hurry him. They came back, and said that the President having no communication to make to this House, wished the members a happy return to their homes, and the enjoyment of their health.

Here there were loud cries of "Good, good."

The Speaker then rose and delivered a short valedictory, at the end of which there was loud applause, rapping of desks, &c. &c., at the end of which the twenty-seventh Congress melted into nothing.

**POSTSCRIPT.**—It is said that Mr. Webster will be nominated to England, Upsher to the State Department, and Wise, or Cushing to the Navy.

It is said that a little spirits of turpentine, poured into holes and crevices, is an effective remedy against crickets and cockroaches.

**TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.**—10,000 LIVES LOST.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, Baltimore, March 3, 1842.

The brig Frances Jane arrived at this port yesterday from St. Johns, Porto Rico, and brings accounts of a dreadful destruction of lives and property in the Windward Islands, by the earthquake the shock of which was felt in this city and south of us, on the 8th ult. The following letters were received by the owners of the Frances Jane, and the intelligence contained in them is confirmed by her officers:

"St. Johns, P. R. Feb. 14, 1842.

"We had a severe shock of an earthquake on the 8th inst., but it was not so severe as the one last year, though it lasted a longer time. In St. Thomas it was very severe, and is said to have lasted over two minutes. All persons fled from their houses, but most fortunately no one was hurt and no material damage was done there. A vessel arrived at St. Thomas from Antigua reports that all the houses were thrown down in that island, and the windmills were either down or so much injured that they cannot be worked. St. Nevis, also, everything (except the Bath House) is down, and the steamer passing Martinique, Guadeloupe and Montserrat, saw those islands covered with a dense cloud of dust."

No accounts have been received from any other island, but we fear we shall hear of great destruction of property and loss of life in all the Windward Islands. We cannot vouch for the truth of the above, but we give it as we received it from a credible source in St. Thomas.

"St. Johns, P. R. Feb. 15, 1842.

"We yesterday received advices from the Wind-